4-003.01 VENTURA RIVER VALLEY - UPPER VENTURA RIVER

Basin Boundaries

Summary

The Upper Ventura River groundwater subbasin is located in central western Ventura County. The basin is bound on the north and west by impermeable rocks of the Santa Ynez Mountains. A subsurface bedrock ridge and groundwater divide separates the basin from the Ojai Valley groundwater basin to the east. The basin extends south in the Ventura River Valley to where it meets the Lower Ventura River subbasin. The boundary is defined by 11 segments detailed in the descriptions below.

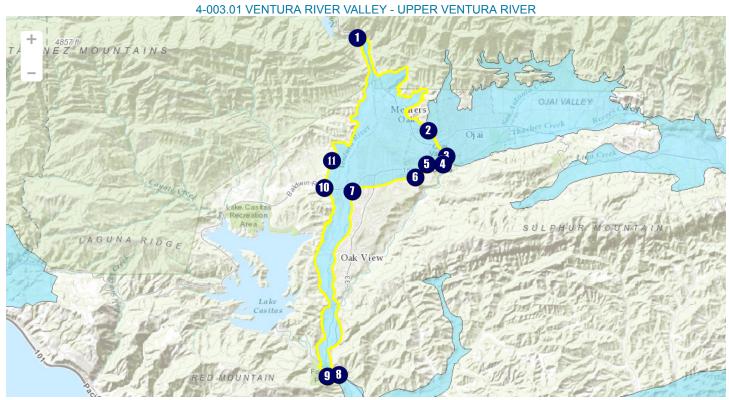
Segment Descriptions

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Segment Label	Segment Type	<u>Description</u>	Ref	
1-2	^E Alluvial	egins at point (1) and generally follows the contact of Quaternary alluvium with various Tertiary edimentary rocks to point (2).		
2-3	Groundwater Divide	Continues from point (2) and follows a subsurface bedrock ridge, a groundwater divide, and a surface divide to point (3).	{b}	
3-4	^E Alluvial	Continues from point (3) and follows the contact of Quaternary alluvium with Sespe Formation to point (4).	{a}	
4-5	^E Fault	Continues from point (4) and follows an unnamed fault to point (5).	{c}	
5-6	^E Alluvial	Continues from point (5) and follows the contact of active alluvium and colluvium with lower permeability older alluvium to point (6).	{b}	
6-7	^E Fault	Continues from point (6) and follows the Arroyo Parida-Santa Ana Fault to point (7).	{a}	
7-8	^E Alluvial	Continues from point (7) and follows the contact of active alluvium with older alluvium and various Tertiary sedimentary rocks to point (8).	{d}	
8-9	^l Alluvial	Continues from point (8) and crosses the alluvium of the Ventura River valley at the Casitas Vista bridge to point (9).	{b}	
9-10	^E Alluvial	Continues from point (9) and generally follows the contact of Quaternary alluvium with various Tertiary sedimentary rocks to point (10).	{d}	
10-11	^E Alluvial	Continues from point (10) and crosses the older alluvium, excluding an area of thin alluvium and Sespe Formation in the west and including areas of thick alluvium in the east, to point (11).	{b}	
11-1	^E Alluvial	Continues from point (11) and generally follows the contact of Quaternary alluvium with various Tertiary sedimentary rocks and ends at point (1).	{d}	

Significant Coordinates

<u>Point</u>	<u>Latitude</u>	<u>Longitude</u>
1	34.483285737	-119.296538818
2	34.44740611	-119.263274675
3	34.437432018	-119.254670854
4	34.434436555	-119.256415077
5	34.434229067	-119.263895252
6	34.429193615	-119.26953361
7	34.423808356	-119.299086585
8	34.352634947	-119.30500381
9	34.352287913	-119.310520285
10	34.425195196	-119.311964195
11	34.435726436	-119.308534536

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http://sgma.water.ca.gov/bbat/?appid=160718113212&subbasinid=4-03.01

References

Ref	Citation	Pub Date	Global ID
{a}	California Geological Survey (CGS), Geologic Map of the Matilija Quadrangle, 1:24,000, S.S. Tan and T.A. Jones. URL: http://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/rghm/rgm/Pages/preliminary_geologic_maps.aspx	2006	51
{b}	BBMRS	varies	45
{C}	Unknown/other/new	varies	46
{d}	California Geological Survey (CGS), Geologic Compilation of Quaternary Surficial Deposits in Southern California, T.L. Bedrossian, P. Roffers, C.A. Hayhurst, J.T. Lancaster, and W.R. Short. URL: http://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/fwgp/Pages/sr217.aspx	2012	50

Footnotes

I: Internal

E: External